



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

from 7° to 15° away from the centre; it is here from ten to twenty times as great as at the fovea, which is in all cases the lowest point of the curve. Different individuals furnish curves which differ very much in detail; Fräulein N. had a "fabulous" power of detecting faint lights and colors, but even for her the sensitiveness to light outside of the fovea was two or three times greater than at it. But, for the detection of color, the general shape of the curve is reversed. All colors (if the eye has undergone adaptation by the observer's remaining for fifteen minutes in a dark room) are best perceived at the fovea. Red light has the peculiarity to be seen to be light and to be red at very nearly the same instant, at the fovea. For all other colors much less illumination is necessary to see them than to name them, even at the fovea, and beyond it the difference increases rapidly.

Charpentier stated that the color of a group of points can be named sooner than they can be counted, and exactly four times sooner for all colors. Fick found that so simple a rule is far from holding; a small number of yellow points, for instance, were counted with six times less illumination than was necessary for distinguishing their color.

C. L. F.

Ueber das Verhalten der normalen Adaptation. TREITEL. Graefe's Arch. f. Ophth. XXXIII, 2, p. 73.

Aubert found that the sensitiveness of the eye was increased 35-fold by remaining for two hours in a darkened room. Landolt found that with increasing adaptation, the order in which the colors were recognized was green, yellow, red, blue, violet. Treitel, by first blinding the eyes, obtained a difference of visual power of 120-fold. After fatiguing by different colors, the order of recovery for the different colors was as follows:

After Red-fatigue	G, B, Y, R.
" Blue "	Y, R, G, B.
" Green "	R, B, Y, G.
" Yellow "	R, B, G, Y.

The fatigue must take place in the retina, for it proceeds in the two eyes independently of each other. The fovea is much slower in recovering than the lateral portions of the eye. The coincidence between the time which is required for adaptation to take place and for the visual purple (or rod-purple, as it ought to be called) to become restored, points to a connection between the two processes. This is confirmed by the fact that symptomatic night-blindness occurs with diseases of the eye which attack the pigment-epithelium. Idiopathic night-blindness is always a result of excessive exposure to light; in a poor state of nutrition, among old people, for instance, a slight exposure is sufficient to bring it on.

Die Analyse der Lichtwellen durch das Auge. A. GÖLLER. Du Bois-Reymond's Archiv, 1888, I and II, p. 139.

If natural white light is first polarized, then passed through a thin piece of quartz, and then examined by an analysing prism, it will be found that the quartz has had the effect of rotating the plane of polarization, but by a different amount for the different colors. If